

paid over to the hospital fund. The hour we spent in our walk through this hospital, and what we saw, convinced us that all the people in charge of its affairs, under the guidance of Dr. Bliss, understand their duty and perform it successfully, and with credit to themselves and the institution.

There are one or two other important features of this hospital which we take pleasure in noticing. Every soldier on his admission to the institution has an inventory made of all his goods, effects, and money.

and they are kept for him till his recovery ; or in the event of his death, his friends are notified of the fact that this property awaits their order. When a soldier comes into the hospital, particular attention is taken to ascertain who are his friends or relatives, so that if he dies they may be notified of the fact, and immediately after the death of a soldier, the chaplain telegraphs to his friends, and awaits their orders with respect to the disposition of the body, &c.

NEGROES BUYING LAND IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The sale directed by Government of the plantations in St. Helena Parish, S. C., is just concluded. Sixty thousand acres of the best pine and oak land have been purchased by the Government. Between twenty and thirty thousand acres have been purchased by the civilians residing in Beaufort. A special

While the blacks, who were lately slaves, are thus showing their ability and their desire to make themselves independent in their own State, there does not seem much reason to fear what the pro-slavery Democrats threaten us with, a deluge of the North's freedmen seeking to be taken care of, or reducing, by competition, the wages of white laborers.

The following is an extract, to the point, from the report of the Senate Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature relative to the immigration of blacks and mulattoes into the State of Pennsylvania: "There has not been, nor is there now, any cause to apprehend the influx of any perceptible number of blacks into this State; for observation and the experience of the past two years prove that, though thousands of slaves have been liberated, they prefer remaining near the place of their late servitude to migrating

the colder and more inhospitable climate of the North. Only let them be assured that their liberty will be secured and protected at the South, and no apprehension need exist that they will select our State their future permanent home."

ADVANTAGE OF CHAPTERS.

The division of the Scriptures into chapters, is modern work, and has but little reference to co-

pleteness of the narratives as to subjects. Bishop Morris, in a recent letter to the Northwestern, gives the following pleasing incident, illustrative of the use. He says:

"The late Rev. James B. Finley and his family came home from camp meeting, worn down with fatigue and loss of sleep, and brought with them a young preacher as a guest, who was a slow, imperfect reader. As the family was late arriving, supper was late, the night short, and all anxious for repose; but

none could think of sleeping without worship. The young preacher was invited to lead therein. He was selected for the evening lesson a chapter in Luke, containing over seventy verses, and blundered on till he reached the last end, and then prayed through the bill. After all was over, Rev. Robert B. Finley, father of James, who was a learned old man, remarked, 'he never before saw so clearly the advantage of having the sacred Scriptures divided into chapters, for if the young preacher had not reached the end, I do not think he could have said all that he said.'

A SOUTHERN NOBILITY PROPOSED.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who has recently returned from Paris, where he has spent most of the time since the outbreak of the rebellion writes from this city, that he recently received a friend in the French capital who is intimately connected with the court, the following information:

"On the 31st day of January last a letter was

ceived at the court of France, dated Richmond, Va. November 2d, 1862, and signed by seventy-three of the leading men of the Southern Confederacy, including Jeff. Davis, Cabinet and many senators, but (as we both remarked, with some surprise,) by only two generals of their army, viz: Toombs and Wigfall. Urging upon Napoleon a speedy recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and as an inducement offering the following reasons:

"1st. That it was the intention of the leaders

the South (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over,) so soon as their independence was declared, to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites, or non-slave owners, who would fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble as his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be the property of the noble.

the line of demarcation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish nobility cannot be doubtful when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war upon the established present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every State.

"2d. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and to discourage democracy.

"3d. That in accordance with the above intentions

they (the seventy-three,) designed to secure, (or I secured, I forget which,) a remodeling of their copyright law, so as to exempt and preserve for the future Confederacy, as many slave owners or future nobles as possible."

The statement made in the last paragraph of above is literally true, and it constitutes one of chief grounds of the growing popular hostility to chiefs of the rebellion.

A MISSIONARY AUDIENCE.

A minister having an appointment in Scotland to preach a missionary discourse and take a collection found at the time appointed for the meeting it rained so heavily that, as he rode to the church, he felt that the people would be foolish to turn out to hear an appeal. He found nobody there but the church-keeper, who would have him wait, and soon induced him to commence proceedings with an audience of one. His intention, however, was not to wait for the

tion. His intention then was to pronounce the benediction almost immediately; but his purpose was changed, and he delivered a long and fervent appeal. When the collecting box reached the vestry it contained four sovereigns, so that the audience had given \$5 a head. One of the deacons added a sovereign. The other deacon looked displeased, saying, "You know I don't like odd numbers," adding another. That made \$36. Leaving the church passing through a narrow court, he came into collision with an elderly lady who, having recognized

him, gasped out that she had run home for money to augment her contribution to the collection. The collector placed in his hand a piece of paper which contained three sovereigns. This made \$45. The deacon, who disliked odd numbers, made it \$50, which was a good collection. From this incident he deduced two lessons, namely, always do your duty, by many or few, and choose odd numbers.

On Sunday evening, the pulpit of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Williamson Terrace, Monk'smouth, was occupied by a Hutton pitman, a lay preacher connected with the Primitive Methodist body, who, after discoursing on the Jewish year Jubilee, proceeded to wind up with a brilliant peroration of unusual force and power. While leaning over the front of the pulpit, and delivering his words with much fervor, he suddenly overbalanced him-

and came tumbling over into the singing pew, to great dismay of the congregation. He appeared fairly to turn a somersault, carrying the board over with him, and probably his descent in this manner saved him from fracturing his skull the floor. Fortunately, no one happened to be sitting below. Of course, there was much alarm in the congregation, and much shrieking from the front part of it, but our hero was poor "himself again." Rising to his feet with wonderful alacrity he exclaimed:

ed, "Be calm, people, I'm no worse," and, press-
I believe if I'd fallen twice as far, I wouldn't
been killed." The layman then bravely moun-
bouch in the singing pew, and, though as fervid
ever, managed to finish his peroration without up-
his second *locus standi*. It was said the poor
would have to walk all the way to Hetton Col-
after his tumble.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

